Rohatyn Asked to Explain Role in ITT Case

A group of Middlebury College students have invited Felix Rohatyn to appear before a "People's Panel" on May first. Mr. Rohatyn, a member of the Middlebury College Board of Trustees, is also a general partner of Lazard Freres, and a Director of ITT.

Rohatyn appeared in a panel discussion on corporate responsibility last fall at Middlebury that was co-sponsered by the Student Forum committee on Corporate Responsibility and REAP.

In a letter to Rohatyn that was signed by thirty-six people, many of whom are heads of campus organizations, Rohatyn's involvment in the settlement out of court of the ITT merger with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. was questioned.

Bill Reedy, one of the organizers of the effort to get Rohatyn to appear before students cited two values of the proposed "trial".

First he spoke of the educational value of the panel, saying that such a meeting would give students, "valuable insight into the nature of business involvement in politics, and involvment in education.

The second possibility was that Felix Rohatyn may be asked by the students on campus to resign because of his involvment in the ITT merger scandal.

(see letter this page)

The Letter to Rohatyn

April 12, 1972
Mr. Rohatyn,

As concerned members of the Middlebury College community, we have been following with great interest your continuing involvement in the ITT-Justice Department affair. It is certainly no minor scandal when the political power that the enormous accumulation of capital affords the large corporations is brought to bear on the judicial process. You can imagine our concern when we learned that a Middlebury College trustee was deeply implicated in maneuverings to influence the outcome of anti-trust action against ITT.

At a forum on corporate responsibility at Middlebury College last fall, you stated that "anything that helps promote social responsibility in this country—every citizen has to be for it." Apparently, when it came to an anti-trust action aimed at forcing ITT to divest itself of its major subsidiary, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, you were not for it. And we, the undersigned members of the Middlebury College community, believe that your actions were wrong and that you should be held accountable for them to our community.

We therefore formally request that you appear before a peoples' panel which will convene on May 1, 1972, on the campus of Middlebury College to conduct an investigation of the activities of ITT and of your role both as an ITT director and as a general partner in Lazard-Freres in the Hartford merger. We are specifically interested in clarifying your role in the following areas:

1. ITT's greatest period of expansion was between 1965 and 1968 and the main thrust of the acquisition program came directly after your election and appointment to the ITT board in 1967. Also during the period between 1964 and 1969, Lazard-Freres' gross income practically

continued on page 12

Students Call for Strike

On Tuesday night a group estimated at 150 met and called for a general strike on Friday in accordance with the national strike called for Friday by the National Student Association.

The group voted by a large majority in favor of the strike, and then discussed methods of bringing the protest about.

The nationwide protest was aimed at the recent bombing of North Vietnam on an unprecedented scale by B-52's and fighter-bombers of the U.S. Air Force.

The group also discussed the anti-war demonstration that is scheduled for the Saturday, and plans were made for transportation.

Best Method

Discussion centered around what was the best course of action to take. Several students spoke for alternate activities that would not interfere with classes. Others advocated a general strike and picketing of classes, with no business as usual.
end of part on the strike article

Nationwide Student Strike

There was anti-war activity all around the Country as students protested the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam this week. Donald Horning, President of Brown University, wrote a letter to President Nixon criticizing the renewed bombing. Horning worked in the White House under Lyndon Johnson.

Riot in Maryland

On tuesday, students at the University of Maryland fought with police in a rock-throwing contest that followed an anti war demonstration. Two of the two hundred estimated protesters were arrested.

On Monday and Tuesday, more than 170 people have been arrested across the country in confrontations with police during protest rallies.

The following colleges have declared their intention of going out on strike on Friday, April 21 to protest the bombing and continued war in Indo-China.
Columbia University
Amherst College
Colgate College
Dartmouth University
Texas
Maryland University
University of Vermont
Stan ford University
Michigan State University
Grinnel College
Brown University
Temple University
Mt. Holyoke College
Chicago University
Boston University
Boston College
Howard University
Yale University
Bennington College

Wonnacott Talks About Strike

When asked for comment on the proposed strike on Tuesday night, Mrs. Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students said that she personally was rather suspicious of the "carnival scene that takes place at colleges every spring."

When asked if the administration would support such a strike, she said that it was "not really up to the administration." The Faculty would have to cancel classes if that were going to be done.

When asked for her personal opinion on the strike and the escalation of the air war in Vietnam, she said that; "I'm against the bombing, but I don't know what cutting classes for a day is going to do to stop it...I saw on the news tonight how in some place, Illinois I think, they had broken all the windows in the Administration Building. I suppose that before all this is over a lot of windows are going to be broken."

Upperville Resorts Inc.

a modest proposal

By PROF. KLAUS WOLFF, DEPT. OF ECONOMICS

The education business is the only business - repeat: the only business where the seller of the product goes charging after the buyer to try to make sure that the customers are getting their money's worth.

A college, almost any college, let's face it, is in the business of selling degrees. To maintain the market value, i.e. a decent amount of negotiable equity in these pieces of parchment, colleges find themselves compelled to think of ways and means to make such certificates reasonably hard to get - appropriately scarce. This relative scarcity is commonly referred to as the "Sanctity of the -- degree".

Devices

One way to maintain scarcity is to limit ruthlessly and monopolistically the group of customers allowed to bid. A second way is to make the mere opportunity to compete for the degree nicely expensive, in straight-forward pecuniary terms; arbitrary or financial rationing devices.

A third , less monopolistic device is to engage an ornery and contrary group of instructors, deans, chairmen, and so on who may impose their own idiosyncratic standards as to whatever performance and behavior may, according to their arbitrary standards, be required to obtain the requisite grade, credit, voucher, or other credential which would entitle the customer to purchase the degree at issue.

Putting all this together, you have a multimillion dollar business enterprise, replete with devices for checking, testing, quality control, certification, accreditation at various and sundry levels, engaged in the selling of degrees.

Customers are willing to pay very good money for such degrees which are thought to represent something which many of the customers habitually do their level best to avoid actually obtaining.

Upperville, Inc.

All this is plainly an absurdity! Let us do away with it! Let us sell the right to reside at "Upperville Resorts, Inc". On the same straight-forward commercially competitive basis as they sell the right to reside at - say Grossinger's or The Concord. There will be commercial rates for rooms of all ranges of comfort from singles with private baths to bunks in a ski dorm.

Money savers can surely arrange with the management for opportunities to double-quadruple up mono-sexually (?) or "co-educationally" as the current slang has it.

Restaurant facilities will range from a large, loud and sociable cafeteria to a series of more or less clubby little bistros to accomodate most tastes and purses.

American plan, European plan, as well as a kind of Eurailpass for anything and everything could be offered at appropriate fees.

Resort Sport

No resort is complete without recreation facilities. For the vigorously inclined, there could be ice rinks,' ski slopes, touring trails, squash and basketball courts, swimming pools, tennis courts, and all kinds ot outdoor terrain. Pros and instructors would be available at going market rates as at any of the better resorts!

Guest and clients who might be inclined to organize teams for competition with teams from neighboring resorts would find courteous and competent assistance from the competently trained hired personnel.

Get Acquainted

Customers with different tastes could have their choice of movies, musical and theatrical performances, bridge clubs, tcha-tcha-tcha lessons, get-acquainted parties or anything else that might strike the customer's fancy. Any and all of this could be provided on a straight fee-for-service basis or included in the grand-tour- all-inclusive basis ticket just as at any other self-respecting resort.

Self-Improvement

So far, so good. Life at "Upperville Resorts, Inc", given the climate, might be more enjoyable for those who like that sort of thing. Now, how to accomodate those few souls who choose residence at "Upperville Resorts Inc." with the aim of improving themselves?

Improving means either enhancing one's future capacity to earn an income or one's capacity to "enjoy life", whatever that may mean.

It is not inconceivable that, in addition to all the aforementioned amenities a collection of so-called scholars might be persuaded to settle at U.R. Inc. to ply their trade.

In rented or leased commonrooms, as provided at all good resorts, these men and women might be inclined to offer yet another form of entertainment in the form of courses of instruction of various and sundry kinds. Resident guests could then subscribe to a series of lectures and exercises in areas of their interest.

The management of U.R. Inc. may deem it wise to offer inducements to such scholars in the form of courtesy rates at various entertainments. And then, on the other hand, management may consider it better to leave all these matters to the well conceived pecuniary self-interest of the resident community of scholars.

Ordinarily scholars would expect to do no worse than deliver - say thirty - six presentations, collect the prepaid admissions tickets and offer to certify in a handsomely engraved blue and white booklet that the buyer of the series had, in fact, attended a given percentage of all the presentations. The ultimate income-enhancing market value of such certified attendances would have to be ascertained. It might not be inconsiderable.

Commercial Market

The straight-forward commercial marketing of courses of instruction is, after all, a well-established part of the American business scene. Well known is Berlitz, which peddles the ability to conduct business in foreign tongues. Hundreds or thousands of other courses of instruction are sold year-in year-out to those eager to improve themselves in the above-mentioned sense of the word.

In these free enterprise business

continued on page 7

E. Q. NEWS

By TOM PLUMB

Environmental Products

During the first semester and Winter Term Environmental Quality descended upon the stores of Middlebury and investigated the environmental soundness of their products. A list of where environmentally sound products are available was drawn up and will soon be ready for distribution. Some examples of what appears on the list are : band aids in paper boxes are available at A &P, Grand Union, Park Drugs, Stan's, and Vermont Drugs (paper is more desirable than metal), Coca-Cola is available in returnable bottles at the Grand Union (it is the only soft drink sold in returnable bottles that we were able to find), and hair tonic in glass bottles is available at Park Drugs and Vermont Drugs (glass bottles are better than plastic, buy one plastic and from then on glass and transfer the hair tonic into the original bottle to avoid breakage.).

This list is as complete as we could possibly make it but some things may have been left out. If anyone has additions please let us know.

Environmental Quality has the following general shopping instructions for the environmentally minded shopper; buy in bulk, refuse unnecessary packaging, choose paper and bottles over cans and plastic containers, and use your head!

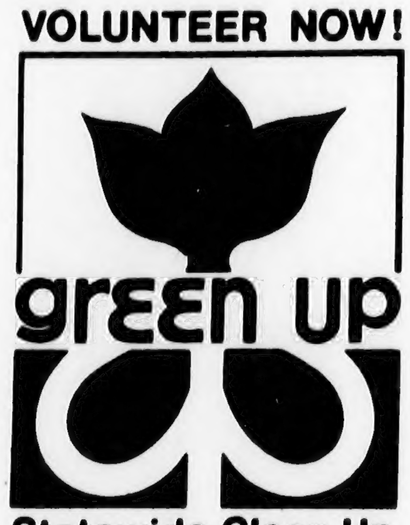
Community Bikes Available

Many of the community bikes are now available. Some are still being repaired and painted and when all of them are ready there should be 15 bikes for everybody's use. They have been painted white and will have either the letters "E.Q." on them, the Greek symbol for theta, or both.

E.Q. repaired them to the best of its ability and **Environmental Quality does not take responsibility for any injuries or accidents resulting from their use. Use them at you own risk**. Since many people will be riding these bikes, it is a good idea tocheck the brakes before barreling down a hill. Please treat them as if they were your own so that the person who rides it after you will be able to enjoy it too. If any repairs are needed, repair it yourself or bring it to the E.Q.room. When it rains please put them under some sort of shelter. No locks are allowed on the bikes and if any E.Q.member sees one with a lock on it the bike will be confiscated and the lock will be removed. Please do not take them into your room or dorm. They should be left where everyone can get at them.

Do not be surprised to find the bike you rode to class gone when you come out. The only time a rider has a claim to a bike is when he leaves it outside a store or building in town. Do not strand that person in town; he may only have gone to town because he was assured of the transportation. The person who rode it to town has the right and the **responsibility** to ride it back up onto the campus. Do not take a bike you see in town unless you rode it there.

VOLUNTEER NOW!



Statewide Clean Up
April 24 - 29

There will be another 20 or 30 bikes available in the fall for this community bike program if, and only if, it works this Spring. Do not steal them, they are everyone's. If they are kept in good condition we will have them for use again next fall so treat them with tender loving care.

Recycling Hot Water

The recycling chairman is getting into academic hot water and does not have as much time to collect papers and glass as before. So he would appreciate everyone's assistance. Stack the piles neatly if you see a messy recycling pile, please. If you have any string, bundle some papers. Do not break any glass. It needs to be sepapated first. Recycling representatives in each dorm are responsible for paper bundling and if papers are not bundled at collection time, they will not be removed.

When they were picked up unbundled it meant 7-8 hours of bundling a week for one or two people. Papers must be bundled or they will continue piling up or be thrown away by the janitor. Sorry. Since our function at college is not collecting and bundling papers, this policy must go into effect.

Psycho

On Thursday, April 20 Environmental Quality will present one of Alfred Hitchcock's top suspense films, PSYCHO. This thriller stars Anthony Perkins, Janet Leigh, Vera Miles, and John Gavin. It will be shown in Dana at 7,9, and 11. Admission is $1.00.

COMING SPEAKERS

Gov. Davis

Governor Deane Davis, the driving force behind much of Vermont's environmental legislation, will be at Middlebury Friday, April 21, to discuss the future of Vermont's environment.

Under Davis' guidance this year the Vermont legislature passed laws strictly regulating snowmobiles and created a tax designed to discourage the use of non-returnable containers. Included in the tax is a complete ban on non-returnable beverage containers by July 1, 1973.

Davis will speak in Proctor Lounge on Friday at 7:30 with a discussion following at 8:30. Coffee and donuts will be served. The governor's speech is part of Environmental Quality's Spring lecture series.

Rep, Frank Bunting

Representative Frank Bunting, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary will speak on "Vermont Abortion Legislation in 1972" on April 24 at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

Green Up

Green-up Week is April 24-29. Green-Up Day, the day when litter will be picked up, will be April 29. People should sign up at Proctor Information Desk if they want to take part in litter collection. Cars are needed to collect the litter in. If anyone has a car and would like to help us on the 29th please let E.Q. know.

49% Would Live More Simply For Environment

Although only one-third of the American public are aware that they are "polluters", nearly half of them are willing to "live more simply" in order to improve environmental quality according to figures released by the National Wildlife Federation.

Forty-nine percent of those questioned in a national public opinion poll recently taken by the Gallup Organization said they would prefer to handle the pollution problem by "living more simply" (eg. "using less electricity, driving less powerful cars, etc.") Twenty four percent would prefer paying the cost to clean it up, and twelve percent would like to do both.

Thomas L. Kimball, executive vice president of the three-million member organization, said that the NWF commissioned the survey to see if the charge that "America cannot clean up the environment because the public won't pay for it" was true. "In my judgement," Kimball said,"these findings clearly refute that charge being made by certain unenlightened members of industry, government, and the public." He added that public opinion is "obviously far ahead of large segments of government and industry".

The survey, a follow-up to an NWF-Gallup 1969 study, had eight major question areas:"Concern About Our Natural Surroundings", "Willingness to Pay Taxes to Improve Natural Surroundings", "Do People Consider Themselves Polluters", "Awareness of Present Cost of Air and Water Pollution", "Handling the Pollution Problem--Pay to Clean It Up or Live More Simply", "Power Plant Pollution---Pay More for Electricity or Use Less Electricity", "Auto Pollution—Pay More for Autos or Buy Less Powerful Cars", and "Willingness to Pay Now to Save More Later".

Kimball summarized the major findings of the study as follows:

There is a continuing concern for the degradation of the environment and the concern is just as strong as it was in the 1969 study;

About three out of every four adults are willing to pay additional taxes to improve environmental quality;

More people favor "living more simply" as an alternative to "paying the cost of cleaning up pollution"; Also, the proportion of those who would buy a less powerful car if greater than the proportion who would pay $100 more for a pollution-free car;

Most people are not informed about the damages resulting from pollution and only 33 percent of the public are aware of the fact that they are "polluters"; However, those who have attended college, younger people, and those with above average incomes show a greater willingness to pay for cleanup than the rest of the population;

Half of those interviewed would be willing to start paying for pollution cleanup now in the prospect that savings from reduced damages would be realized later.

The latter finding was based on a pollution cost-benefit study previously done by the NWF. That study showed that the typical American could save $113 per year with a national cleanup campaign which will reduce air pollution damages by 66 percent, and save $87 annually while slashing water pollution damages by 90 percent. The Federation estimated that the average family must invest some $500 by

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Inflation Strikes!

Comprehensive Fee Rises; Scheduled to Soar

Ed. Note: **This letter, sent to the parents of students admitted on early decision by President Armstrong, states the reasons for the increase in the comprehensive fee; and warns of future increases next year.**

Through the operation of forces with which you are thoroughly familiar, the Comprehensive Fee at Middlebury must be increased $100, to $4,000, for the academic year 1972-72. Again next year none of this increment in the Comprehensive Fee is applicable to costs of housing and feeding. We are also providing additional financial aid where need exists, in an effort to minimize the impact of the increase.

By holding expenditures in 1971-72, our fee increase is considerably lessened, but our ability to curtail expenses next year without impairment of the quality of academic effort is thereby reduced. Thus, in our budget forecast for the year beyond (1973-74) we see an inevitable need for a fee increment of a much larger order.

To remain independent, as is our determination, we must continue to be strong financially. Our capital campaign for $10.5 million in new funds and our continuing Annual Giving program address themselves to this end. Many of you have contributed generously to these efforts, and I am confident more will want to. No day passes without a significant portion of my time and energy engaged in these two major programs.

But that is not enough. How are we to deal with inflation? I take the position that we can only do as much collectively as each is willing to do individually. Our efforts at cost reduction have been strenuous and effective in no small measure because of the attitude of our students. For example, the success of our student-staff effort to reduce electrical consumption on our campus has been noteworthy as achievement as for an equally commendable concern for our environment. My goal, then, for Middlebury, is that I may report to you for the College community a year hence further progress in seizing more opportunities for cost reduction.

James I. Armstrong

Anderson, Seybolt Win Watson Fellowships

Two Middlebury College coeds, who plan studies of the Lapps of Northern Europe and the Common Market, have won $6,000 fellowship grants from the Thomas J. Watson Foundation to support their work next year.

Sally D. Anderson, and Reva B. Seybolt, were chosen from among 136 students representing 34 colleges for the awards which will provide a year of independent post-graduate study and travel abroad.

Miss Anderson, who plans to launch her project following graduation from Middlebury next January, will study the societal effects of a new highway on the small, isolated Lapland village of Sjuosjavri in Northern Norway. Working within the framework of the European Common Market, Miss Seybolt will begin researching next summer regional economic development in Common Market countries.

Danforth Fellowships

Nancy Shields, a senior here, has won honorable mention in the competition for Danforth Fellowships for advanced study, it was announced this week by the Danforth Foundation.

Nancy was one of nearly 2,000 students from colleges and universities throughout the United States competing for a little more than 100 Fellowships. Danforths are awarded to students who seriously consider college teaching as a career possibility.

Trustees Approve $14 Increase of Student Activities Fee

At their April meeting, the Board of Trustees approved the proposed $14 increase in the Student Activities Fee for next year. The proposal was the result of studies made by the Finance Committee and the Ad Hoc Student Activities Fee Committee, and had been passed by the Student Forum and the Community Council before being sent to the Trustees.

The increase, which will raise the fee to $38, is based upon three major considerations. The increase would improve the quality of activities sponsored by campus organizations. As stated in the Finance Committee report on the proposal: "By increasing allocations to individual organizations, the new Student Activities Fee will broaden the base of programs given both for small groups of interested individuals and for larger scale general interests."

The new Fee would also minimize admission fees to various campus events, by "reducing the need for extraneous fund-raising activities." The money gained from the $14 increase would be made available for two special funds; a Special Programs Fund, to make "high-quality speakers and cultural programs of broad community interest" financially feasible, and a Concert Subsidy Fund to "significantly lower admission charges" to concerts.

In 1971—1972, allocations by the Finance Committee to various campus programs and organizations amounted to $42,565. Campus Organizations collected $26,421 through various fund raising activities. Under the new Student Activities Fee, Campus organizations would be allotted $56,875; and the proposed Concert Subsidy and Special Program Funds would each receive $4,000.

Faculty Passes Open Exams

The Faculty met Monday April 10th and voted to extend the number of Winter Term internships and independent projects which a student may take in his four years. Students will now be required to spend only one winter term on campus.

The faculty also passed a proposal which will allow both faculty and students more flexibility with regard to final exams. The exam proposal will permit "student self-scheduled exams," to be taken at a designated exam center during a scheduled exam period.

At the beginning of exam week, instructors will deposit copies of their examination at the designated center, and students will be free to take the exam at the center at the time convenient to them.

This proposal will be added to the other options currently available concerning final exams. The present policy allows teachers to give a conventional final exam at a time an place designated by the registrar, to give a take-home final examination, or to dispense with an exam, and substitute a paper or similar project.

College Scholar

The faculty also debated a proposal from the Educational Council to liberalize the requirements of the College Scholar program. A vote on the proposal was postponed.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to Box C798, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates: $6.00 per year, $3.50 per semester.

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Debators Qualify for Nationals

The first week in May, all eleven members of the Middlebury College individual events speech team will participate in the National Debate and Speech Tournament at Ohio Northern University in Ada, Ohio. The three day national tournament will be attended by sixty to eighty teams from colleges and universities all over the United States.

In order to participate in the Nationals, a team member must have spoken in the final round of an event at one of the preliminary tournaments held during the school year. All eleven of Middlebury's team members are qualified for participation. In addition, ten of Middlebury's eleven are qualified to speak in two events.

The team members who will be attending the Tournament are: Jane Baird, Diana Durham and Judy Snyder - Class of 1972; Kristine Bye, Noel Ferris, Jim Honeyman, and Joanne Paris - Class of 1973; Alexandra Elson - Class of 1974; and James Hurley, Janet Stanford, and Chris Somple - Class of 1975. They have worked together all year, coached by Dale DeLetis, Assistant Dean of Students, and have participated in preliminary tournaments at Butler University, Ohio University, American University, Ball State University in Indiana, and Southern Connecticut University.

The National Tournament events are comprised of oral interpretation of poetry, prose, and drama and extemporaneous and impromptu speaking. In the oral interpretation events, each speaker delivers a program of literature of eight to ten minutes, with a central theme or subject.

In extemporaneous speaking, each speaker delivers a 5-7 minute speech on a topic of current events. The topic changes every round and preparation period of thirty minutes is given. In impromptu, each speaker delivers a 3-5 minute speech with 1-2 minutes to prepare. The topics are unlimited—current events, quotations, general subjects.

Metzger Resigns from Forum

By CHARLES LENNON

Bob Metzger has announced his resignation from the chairmanship of the Student Forum, effective April 16, 1972. He stated that he regretted making this move, but that the time required for student government work simply did not leave him with enough time to satisfy those scholastic demands essential for his degree. He emphasized, "My decision is in no way a political gesture, but purely a matter of academic necessity."

In ruminating on the Student Forum's achievements this year, Metzger qualified the Forum's position by saying, "How much can you do when the power in Old Chapel, and students are only advisory?" But considering this, he feels that, "We had our fair share of victories." He sees as most significant "...the establishment of the new form of student government as a viable entity that is more representative, responsible, responsive, and I think more aggressive than those of the past."

This year's major accomplishments were "...the expansion of the health service to include prescription of birth control devices, the fourteen dollar annual raise in the Student Activities Fee, the reform in the allocation procedure of the Student Activities Fund, the open exam arrangement, and the probable institution of co-ed dormitories." These successes are tempered by, Metzger says, "...the trustees response to the corporate responsibility concept, and the college community's response to the dental clinic and PIRG." "Although I understand the financial needs of the College, I still wonder whether some kind of community action program could be established that would fulfill the college's responsibility to Addison county and the town."

Metzger's resignation makes Elliot Polebaum the Student Forum Chairman, and places Mark Zuroff in charge of the Finance Committee of the Community Council.

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Barley, Pearl		.13	2.60
Corn, Deaf Smith, Yellow		.14	2.80
Millet, Whole Yellow		.20	4.00
Oats, Whole Groats		.14	2.80
Bulghur, Wheat Pilaf		.27	5.40
Rolled Oats		.14	2.80
Steel Cut Oats		.14	2.80
Wheat Flakes, Deaf Smith		.20	4.00
Cous Cous		.47	9.40
FLOURS	**15 lbs.**		
Whole Wheat, Deaf Smith		.18	2.70
Corn Meal, Deaf Smith, Yellow		.18	2.70
Buckwheat, Kasha		.30	4.50
Barley		.17	2.55
Millet		.24	3.60
Brown Rice		.31	4.65
Rye		.19	2.85
Oat		.18	2.70
BEANS	**15 lbs.**		
Azuki Beans		.72	10.80
Mung Beans, Sprouting		.47	7.05
Pinto Beans		.25	3.75
Soy Beans		.18	2.70
Chick Peas, Garbanzo Beans, Moroccan		.45	6.75
Lentils, Green		.22	3.30
Split Peas, Green		.15	2.25
SEEDS AND NUTS	**10 lbs.**		
Sunflower Seeds, Raw, Hulled		.52	5.20
Sesame Seeds, Whole Brown		.48	4.80
Pumpkin Seeds, Pepitas, Raw, Hulled		1.05	10.50
Peanuts, In Shell, Roasted		.40	4.00
Peanuts, Shelled, Raw		.50	5.00
Walnuts, Raw, Shelled		1.11	11.10
Almonds, Raw, Shelled		1.18	11.80
Cashews, Roasted, Unsalted		1.20	12.00
Chestnuts, dried, raw		.60	6.00
DRIED FRUITS	**10 lbs.**		
Apples, Unsulphured		1.31	13.10
Dates, Pitted, Sair		.45	4.50
Dates, Unpitted, Deglect Noor		.59	5.90
Figs		.60	6.00
Currants		.37	3.70
Raisins, Thompson		.42	4.20
Coconut, Dessicated		.47	4.70
Apricots, Turkish, Sulphured		1.05	10.50
ETCETERA			
Raw Sugar, Turbinado	20 lbs.	.23	4.60
Sea Salt, Refined	10 lbs.	.18	1.80
Crowley Cheese	10 lbs.	1.15	11.50
Vermont Cheddar Cheese	10 lbs.	1.12	11.20

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388-2019

Open Exams a Reality

By KATHIE MEIZNER

The resolution on Open Exam Week passed by the Student Forum (March 26, 1972) urged the Educational Council to revise final exam periods to a system of self-scheduled exams. Students would be allowed to choose their own time for taking exams.

According to the resolution, the reason for the present assigned exam schedule "would seem to be simply for the bureaucratic convenience it offers", since the college employs the honor code. "This should not be the prime concern in a matter in which academic performance is jeopardized by schedules which often compel students to do too much work in too short a time under too much pressure", the resolution states.

The Student Forum investigated the exam policies of such colleges as Smith, Amherst, Goucher, Vassar, and Bowdoin to determine the practicability of such a system. At these colleges the exam system most frequently utilized is open or self-scheduled exams. Surveys published by these schools indicate that cheating on exams has not increased under this system, nor have students created problems by taking all of their exams at the end of the time period-exam scheduling is fairly evenly distributed during exam week.

The advantages of such a system would be: first, to alleviate the problem where students are faced with too many exams at one time, and, second, perhaps more importantly, to emphasize the learning experience involved in testing. That is, an exam may be an assimilation of various ideas presented in a course, rather than a mere obstacle to be overcome under pressure.

The proposal which was passed by the Educational Council, and later at the faculty meeting, simply reminds the faculty of the options they may exercise in giving final exams. One, to give no exam; two, to give self-scheduled exams; three, to give take-home exams; and four, to give the standard exam——necessary especially in courses in which the language lab or slides are used. Another option would be oral exams.

The proposal, as passed, does not require the faculty to take any action, although the Forum hoped to gain support for open exams. The appeal is for professors to try a new way——that is, to break with the standard exam tradition where possible.

vita-man

Itching for Relief?

Relief for Itching

Now that spring is upon us, we are blessed with all kinds of wonderful phenomena - including poison ivy. This column is devoted to ways of both prevention and cure of this problem.

For prevention, one can get poison ivy serum injections from a doctor, which is supposed to help prevent or diminish the extent of poison ivy. This helps to a certain degree, but many people, including myself, have gotten poison ivy even with the injections.

Euell Gibbons has found a remarkable way to gain immunity, and claims that he has not contracted poison ivy since using it. Just when leaves are appearing, take three of the first, tiny, newly-opened poison ivy leaflets and eat them. The next day, take three more and do the same thing. Continue this for three weeks. The size of the leaves is increasing, so the dosage is actually greater each day. By the third week, he reports, you should be able to eat three full-sized leaves without any ill effects. This is supposed to give immunity for the entire season.

One other person reports a rather flimsy correlation between poison ivy and bread, so you might want to cut bread out of your diet.

There are many natural curative measures. Cortisons, used by doctors in treatment of this, can have myriad side effects, so that natural remedies may be a lot safer, as well as more effective.

Vitamin C (natural preferred), taken in doses of 2-3 grams per day, is quite helpful and personally proven to be a method useful in quickening the cure of poison ivy.

Another excellent remedy which can be used along with Vitamin C is jewelweed (Impatiens capensis), which is found all over North America, often quite near poison ivy. After exposure to poison ivy, rub the affected area with some crushed jewelweed. This well prevent a rash from forming. If you already have the rash, you can treat it in the same way with jewelweed. Some people like to boil down the jewelweed and freeze the water, applying it to exposed or inflamed areas when necessary. Jewelweed therapy has been recognized as effective in medical journals as well as among naturalists.

If jewelweed is not available, there is another possibility. Get hold of any green leaves available - dandelion or plain grass are fine, although green bean leaves are best. Grind them up with a mortar and pestle, or even better, put them into a blender with some water. Apply this crushed gook to the poison ivy. This is my favorite poison ivy remedy, and it works wonderfully in relieving both rash and discomfort. One physical therapist reports the cure of a boy hospitalized with rash and blisters from head to toe. After applying the green leaf cure, relief came about in one afternoon, and he was released the next day, much to the amazement of the hospital staff.

Equal parts of a strong tea of white oak bark and lime water is also supposed to be good for poison ivy, applied externally in a wet bandage that is changed when it becomes dry.

Other natural recommendations are equal parts of water and apple cider vinegar applied often, or a poultice of crushed garlic applied to the affected area for a half hour.

If none of this works, you might want to try swinging a dead cat by the tail above your head, while hopping around a hollow stump on one leg by the light of a full moon. Or... just sticking it out.

Ice Cream - French Vanilla
egg yolks, 4
honey, 1/2 cup
sea salt, 1/8 teaspoon
pure vanilla extract, 2 teaspoons
heavy cream, whipped, 1 pint

Beat yolks slowly. Add honey, salt and vanilla; fold in cream. Turn into ice trays of refrigerator. When mixture freezes 1/4 inch around edges of tray, beat. Repeat this partial freezing and beating several times. Let freeze and serve. Serves about 6.

Johnson Gives Challenge Grant

The Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Foundation has awarded a $2 million challenge grant to the College's 175th Anniversary Fund Drive. The grant will match money contributed to the 175th Anniversary Program on a four-to-one basis: to earn the full $2 million, the College must raise $8 million in gifts from other sources.

The challenge grant funds will be used to strengthen cultural resources and programs at Middlebury. The first $1 million will go toward maintaining the Johnson Memorial Building and its activities. The remainder of the grant will be used to endow two professorships; one in art history, the other in studio art.

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The Harrisburg 8

'Vague But Serious Charges'

By ALLEN S. WHEATCROFT

Priests on Trial

Father Philip Berrigan and six other antiwar activists went on trial Monday, January 24th, in Harrisburg, Pa., on charges of conspiracy to raid several East Coast draft boards, blow up heating ducts under government buildings in Washington, D.C., and kidnap Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger. The government alleges that the defendants "did unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and with" four uncharged co-conspirators "and with diverse other persons unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit offenses against the United States."

On November 27, 1970, J. Edgar Hoover had made an apparently routine appearance before a Senate subcommittee to testify on behalf of his request for $14.1 million in appropriations for 1,000 additional F.B.I. agents. He startled the nation by announcing to the committee, and to the press in a printed statement, the existence of "an incipient plot on the part of an anarchistic group . . . the so-called 'East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives' . . . a militant group, self-described as being composed of Catholic priests, and nuns, teachers, students, and former students . . . The principal leaders . . are Philip and Daniel Berrigan . . . This group plans to blow up underground electrical conduits and steam pipes serving the Washington, D.C. area in order to disrupt Federal Government operations. The plotters are also concocting a scheme to kidnap a highly placed Government official . . . Intensive investigation is being conducted concerning this matter."

Immediate response was widespread. For example, Representative William Anderson (D-Tenn.) wrote to Mr. Hoover, "The Berrigans have always followed a course of total non-violence toward their fellow human beings. To do otherwise would contradict their fundamental beliefs."

From Danbury Federal Penitentiary, the Berrigans sent word through an attorney. They said that Mr. Hoover, who had "already tried . . . and condemned" them, "ought . . . either to prosecute . . . or publicly retract the charges he had made."

The East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives issued a statement reading in part that Hoover's remarks had been calculated "to instill in us and others a paralyzing fear."

William Kunstler, at that time attorney for the Berrigans, guessed that Mr. Hoover had made his vague but serious charges in an effort to scare up more agents for the F.B.I. and to discredit the peace movement simultaneously. Mr. Hoover, challenged for revealing information which, if it did not indeed "try and condemn" the Berrigans, could possibly have "warned" the radicals that they would be caught, said that he had not directed his "charges" to the public, despite the fact that the text of his statements was made available to the press. In making public the information at the time that he did, Mr. Hoover left it up to speculation whether or not the "plans" had been abandoned prior to his charges or subsequent to, and because of, them.

Enter Boyd Douglas

On the day after Mr. Hoover's statements, an angry Boyd F. Douglas rushed into the office of Mr. Gene Chenoweth, a political science professor at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pa. Douglas was angry at J. Edgar Hoover and wanted to know if Mr. Chenoweth had heard what Hoover had done. Chenoweth told Boyd Douglas that he hadn't.

Douglas was a special student at Bucknell——in more than one way. He was an inmate at the maximum security federal prison in Lewisburg. Since February of 1970, Douglas had been one of a few inmates on a study-work release program. On weekdays, Douglas left the Wall, as the prison is known, early in the morning to attend classes at Bucknell. He was on his own in the morning to attend classes at Bucknell. He was on his own until he returned to the penitentiary every evening. During the summer of '70, he had obtained permission to work during the day at the university physical plant. Furthermore, Douglas had made many friends among students the F.B.I. would later call "radicals." Part-time students at Bucknell do not have advisors, but Mr. Chenoweth became friendly enough with Douglas to help him work out his program of studies and write letters to the prison on his behalf. Douglas was up for parole in the winter of 1970-71, but he was trying hard to get out before then.

That November day in Mr. Chenoweth's office, Boyd Douglas, friend of campus activists, was apparently angry with the Director of the F.B.I. for making statements about the Berrigans which many faculty and students were to see as outrageous and slanderous, unfounded. But today, Mr. Chenoweth knows that Douglas' agitated anger at Mr. Hoover was of a character different from the anger of other radicals and liberals.

Lies About Himself

Douglas had been a part-time student at Bucknell for less than a semester when Philip Berrigan began to serve his six year sentence, for his antidraft actions at Baltimore and Catonsville, in the Lewisburg penitentiary. Douglas and Father Berrigan quickly became friends; later Douglas became Berrigan's underground messenger, his link to the outside.

Philip Berrigan had a rough time in Lewisburg, taking what many of his friends thought was punishment for his brother Daniel's highly publicized stay underground. Daniel, who was sentenced to three years for his participation at Catonsville, eluded federal officers until August, after refusing to show up to go to prison in the spring. Friends and activists kept him hidden moving him from house to house.

To the anger of the F.B.I., Daniel published poetry, gave television interviews, preached in a Philadelphia church, and moved around the country with apparent ease all summer long. He was the subject of a large manhunt.

The peace movement had never been too large at Bucknell, a small college about two miles from the prison where Philip Berrigan had been placed. Small numbers of students always turned up at rallies against the war, in solidarity with prisoners at Lewisburg or at the nearby minimum security "camp" at Allenwood, where there were many war resistors. After the invasion of Cambodia, however, there were a lot of students who had become involved for their first time in the antiwar movement. There was talk about real commitment, lasting work. And it seems that, as Douglas began to run messages in and out of the prison for Father Berrigan (probably during the summer), he also began to draw around him a group of newly committed activists. By the fall, Douglas was organizing, seeking out the veterans and the big people in the movement. And, as many who knew him found out later, he told lies about himself, about his work in the movement.

Tough Life

Mr. Chenoweth describes Douglas as a man who "looks out for himself." Douglas had had a tough life, moving around the country with his father, who was a pipeline construction worker. Douglas had been in trouble with the law early and often. Now he found himself at Lewisburg in a set-up which was nearly ideal, and Douglas made the best of it. He kept an apartment, dated, bought good liquor, and looked forward to getting out of prison.

Chenoweth suggests that at some time during the summer of 1970, Douglas began to supply the government with information. Perhaps at first, the F.B.I. was looking for a link to Daniel who had been surfacing often enough to embarrass J. Edgar Hoover. The F.B.I. searched hard for Daniel until mid-August when the fugutive Jesuit was apprehended at the home of two of his friends in Block Island, R.I. If, as Chenoweth thinks is the case, Douglas was caught by prison officials carrying illegal messages, then he would be as perfect a man for the F.B.I. as he was for Philip Berrigan. It seems that the government pressured Douglas to betray his new friends in the peace movement,

continued on page 11

Seven of the Harrisburg Eight in Harrisburg the day before the trial opened, Sunday, January 23. From the left: Fr. Joseph Wenderoth, Fr. Neil McLaughlin, John Theodore Glick, Sister Elizabeth McAlister, Eqbal Ahmed, Mary Scoblick, and Tony Scoblick. Fr. Philip Berrigan was in Dolphin County Prison

News Briefs

Renaissance Music and Dance

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Skrobela, of the Middlebury College Music Department, and 10 of their students will present a program of Renaissance music and dance at 4:30 p.m. Thursday, April 20, in the center court of the Johnson Building at the Middlebury Thursday Series. The program is free and open to the public.

Fines and Penalties

There are a number of students with overdue traffic, library, damage, etc., fines. These students will not be allowed to register for next term, nor will their transcripts be released.

Also, please be reminded that there is a $25 fine for late registration, unless excused by the Deans (illness, etc.). This rule was not exercised in the fall. It will be this spring.

Vermont's New Anti-Litter Law

Vermont now has what is probably the toughest anti-litter law in the Nation.

As a result of enactment of H 198, convicted litterbugs face these possible penalties:

1. A fine of $500 (preserved from previous law)
2. Ten days in jail
3. Ten day suspension of driver's license if littering was done by driver of a moving vehicle. (Mandatory)
4. One year suspension of hunting or fishing license if littering was done while defendant was hunting or fishing. (Mandatory)

In lieu of the fine or jail sentence, a convicted litterer may be allowed by the court to work up to forty hours collecting trash or litter from roadsides or other public property, under such supervision as the court may direct.

As under previous law, the operator of a motor vehicle from which littering is done is liable for the penalty; he cannot lose his driver's license, though, unless he personally does the littering.

Faculty Members Promoted

The promotions of three Middlebury College faculty members, effective July 1, were announced this week by Dr. James I. Armstrong, Middlebury president.

Appointed to the rank of professor were Robert W. Gleason, Department of Chemistry, and Bruce B. Peterson, Mathematics, and named associate professor was Russell J. Leng, Political Science. All three are Middlebury graduates.

Upperville Resorts, Inc.

continued from page 1

ventures the customer pays his money and learns what he can. Questions of credit, grade, attendance, plagiarism, exams and all the other wretched paraphenalia associated with traditional colleges would never even arise.

Some customers might not be satisfied with mere certificates of attendance. For these certificates of attendance might be offered, available with the requisite achievement tests as options at extra charge.

Residents at "Upperville Resorts, Inc." could, in this manner, over a course of time acquire a handsome collection of certificates of attendance and or achievement in fields of their choice.

Suitable for Framing

Should there be a market for even one more option, the community of residents might be persuaded to design an even more encompassing test, completion of which would buy "The Degree". Twice a year, say in December and June, residents at U.R. Inc. could register for a three day series of tests administered by delegated resident scholars. This series might sell for $100, and, if satisfactorily completed would provide for a handsomely engraved testimonial in Latin or English suitable for framing.

There need be no fear among the residents, clients, or guests at Upperville that any of the scholars might gyp them by selling them a "gut" as the saying goes. The client could easily check-up on the income-enhancing value of any course of instruction by checking his or her mastery of the subject in question by buying one of the many international test devices marketed by firms such as E.T.S. at Princeton, N.J. Word of the qualities of scholar X would quickly spread, as would work of the "gut" sold by scholar Y.

Thereafter the ordinary forces of the free market competitive enterprise system would do all that be required.

Matter of Money

This last observation brings up the matter of money. Since a product known as education is ordinarily purchased to enhance the ability of the buyer of such education to earn a life-time income well in excess of others who did not buy an education, the expenditures associated with such purchases are known as an investment. Any current expenditure designed to increase expected future income is an investment.

Now, investments are commonly and routinely financed by borrowing. A prudent investor compares the current cost of borrowing to the expected future rate of returns. If the future rate, suitably discounted, exceeds current costs he buys, if not, he stays liquid. Education, a clear cut investment, should be bought and paid for by borrowing, in the same businesslike manner.

The expected future rate of return will inevitably and invariably be a guesstimate. Residence at "Upperville Resorts, Inc." will therefore always have elements of gambling. That's what makes life interesting.

A group of successful ex-gamblers might even, ultimately, form a sentimental club of alumni and alumnae to celebrate the glory of their alma mater; Upperville Resorts, Inc.

Review:

Eric Freedman's 'Espace Libre'

By G. Steven Thomas

Mr. Eric Freedman, an instructor in the French Department at Middlebury College, has just had his second volume of poetry published by the Editions Saint-Germain-Des-Pres in Paris. The collection, entitled **Jetons**, follows by two years the publication of his first work, **Espace Libre**, by the Editions de la Grisiere which offers an opportunity for literary recognition to young poets for whom access to publication is severely limited.

That Mr. Freedman's work is now being brought out by the parent company of which Grisiere is a subsidiary is quite a significant achievement especially when one considers the problems which the author faces.

First, it is very difficult at present for a young author to have his work initially accepted for publication in France and it is doubly a mark of the success of **Espace Libre** that Mr. Freedman's second collection should be published by the more prestigious Editions Saint-Germain-Des-Pres.

In addition, Mr. Freedman has chosen to write in a language other than his native English. He is a citizen of Great Britain and was educated in England. He was graduated from King's College, University of Durham, with a B.A. with honors in French in 1965, after also studying at the Sorbonne. He has done graduate work in French at Cornell and was appointed an instructor at Middlebury in 1970.

Thus , Mr. Freedman, a native anglophone writing in French, has not only had to contend with certain linguistic problems but also with the impersonal communication difficulties which such long distances impose between the author and his publisher. It is to the great credit of Mr. Freedman's art that we can welcome this new collection and the advancement which it represents.

In reviewing **Espace Libre**. we noted some few idiosyncrasies of style stemming from an overdependence on certain structural devices which detracted from the overall poetic effect of the work and which impeded the communication between author and reader.

In **Jetons**, Mr. Freedman has liberated his structure from the necessity of such impositions and has derived a poetic language with real intellectual hardness. This purificatin of composition has not however interrupted the lyrical stream which traversed the poetry of **Espace Libre**. On the contrary, Mr. Freedman pursues, develops and enriches the emotive qualities of his compositions especially those in the section "aimant". Here, even more than in the rest of the collection, the feeling seems most genuine and the communication most spontaneous.

In the economy of language and the density of imagery one can sense a revival of the pure crystallinity of verse subtley but precisely ordered and unified by a meticulous structure. It is in such a system that the most simple objects acquire a plastic and poetic value.

Mr. Freedman consistently displays a natural awareness of the dynamic potential of objects and an innate sensitivity for their poetic application.

The title of his latest work illustrates this and marks a step in the author's poetic evolution. Where **Espace Libre** was a title whose evocative qualities suggested an undefined sense of opennes, freedom and general awareness to the reader, **Jetons** suggests at once the objects thrown, the imperative as well as the action itself (from the French verb jeter: to throw). It envolves at once the author, the reader and the work itself. Similarly we note a section of **Espace Libre** entitled "tendances" which suggests a comparison of the above nature with a section of **Jetons** entitles "TENDONS."

Such a perfect equilibrium between the simplicity of structure and the density of expression is typical of this entire collection. So, even the reader who has but a slight knowledge of French would not in the least be handicapped in reading and experiencing fully the poems which compose Jetons.

Copies are on sale at the Middlebury College Book Store and at the Vermont Book Shop in downtown Middlebury.

Middlebury Awarded Science Grant

Middlebury College has been awarded a $11,040 grant by the National Science Foundation for support of a program of Undergraduate Research Participation in Chemistry this summer.

The grant will provide six student researchers with an $800 tax-free stipend for a 10-week period from June 12 to August 18. It will also supply funds for several faculty stipends, the purchase of chemicals and small items of equipment, publication costs and allowances for operational costs for the College.

Dr. David B. Ledlie, assistant professor of Chemistry at Middlebury, is the project director.

To be eligible for selection to this program, a student must maintain at least a B average in his science courses and must show evidence of reasonable maturity and potential for working independently and making his own decisions.

Matthews to Speak on Economics

Dr. John B. Matthews, Professor of Business Administration at the Harvard Business School, will deliver the fifth annual William Duncan Carpenter Memorial Lecture in Economics at Middlebury College, at 8 p.m. Wednesday, April 19, in Dana Auditorium. The public is invited to attend.

He will speak for about 40 minutes on "The Corporation and Society in the 1970's", and will devote the last part of the program to a question and answer session.

Broyard on the 'Liberated Woman'

Anatole Broyard will give the Stratton Lecture on April 21 in Dana Auditorium at 4:00 p.m.

The lecture will be called: "Some Problems of the Liberated Woman Novelist."

Mr. Broyard is the Daily Book Critic for the **New York Times**; he teaches a creative writing workshop at The New School; and is currently Visiting Lecturer in literature at the Albert Schweitzer Program of New York University.

EDITORIAL

Atomic Warfare

Since 1945, the United States, Russia, England, and France have spent billions of dollars on nuclear weapons. We have developed ICBM's, missile ships, missle submarines, supersonic bombers, and huge, expensive systems to use these weapons.

It might be argued that nuclear weapons are immoral, that war is wrong, and that human life is sacred. That is likely to carry little more weight than it has at any time in the bloody history of man. It might be argued with some force, however, that these weapons are obsolete.

Since the 1950's we have known that nuclear war would be the end of mankind. In 1953, President Eisenhower ordered a study made of the effects of atomic warfare in order to inform Americans of the threat facing them. The result was a report compiled by military and civilian atomic experts that caused Eisenhower to say, "This leaves everybody dead on both sides, with no hope anywhere. Can't we find some hope?"

Whatever hope that might have been found, the grim prospects of atomic war have not changed. The last fifteen years have witnessed the "arms race", the incredible increase of the atomic power of the belligerent nations until the United States alone has the mega-tonnage to kill the world's population several times over. In light of such capacity, it is obvious that all the money spent on delivery systems is a shallow propaganda device. There is an easy, economical alternative, that would not compromise America's ability to kill people in an atomic war.

First, the people of the United States must understand that no one is going to survive a nuclear war. Once that has been accepted, further action can be taken.

The United States could dismantle its nuclear weapons delivery systems at great profit. Nuclear submarines could serve as high speed, weather-proof transportation, B-52's could be pressed into passenger service, and supersonic fighters and missiles could be sold as scrap.

Also, the Strategic Air Command post in Omaha, a pit several hundred feet deep, could be emptied of its computers, which could be sold to small liberal arts colleges. The cavern that would be left in Omaha would then be stuffed with all the old nuclear bombs and warheads from all the obsolete delivery systems. A single detonator would be wired to the whole mess, and connected to the White House or somewhere like that.

We could then send a notice like the following to all other nuclear powers: "If you drop an atomic bomb on the United States, we will not bother with all those superfluous missiles and things. We will simply explode one bomb in Omaha that will kill everyone on earth, either by force of explosion or by fallout poisoning."

The point? Atomic war is suicide—we may as well admit it, and by recognizing the situation take a vital first step toward changing it.

S.O.

The Ethical Investor

Last week Yale University voted to assume an activist role as a corporate citizen in connection with its extensive stockholdings. The issue of corporate responsibility has been hotly contested here at Middlebury.

Last year, the Finance Committee voted to reject the College Council's recommendations to support Campaign GM. Campaign GM proposed three resolutions designed to reform General Motor's voting and operating procedures. In a January 10 meeting between the Community Council and the Finance Committee the reasons behind the rejection were discussed. The Trustees stated that a move towards social activism through its investment policies would cause the college to lose its private character and impinge upon the ability to insure financial growth.

We believe this opinion is groundless and are supported in this view by the recent actions of the Yale Corporation. This decision was based in part on a book entitled **The Ethical Investor** which grew out of a year-long seminar at Yale which dealt with ethical, economic, and legal complexities or corporate responsibility with respect to stockholdings. Under the new policy, which will follow the guidelines outlined in the book, the university will cast votes for or against nonfinancial issues instead of simply abstaining or voting with management as was done in the past.

The book's guidelines were accepted on an experimental basis by the board of Trustees to insure that Yale would not get locked into an un-workable program.

Professor John G. Simon of the Yale Law School and a co-author of the book takes issue with the traditional view of neutrality and says, "You can protect the fragile condition of the university against being politicized, against losing its academic freedom, against the various dangers which people are afraid of at the same time that you are being a responsible citizen."

This opinion is based on extensive research and is made on the part of a man whose opinion has led one of the nation's most prestigious institutions with assets of $500 million (most of which is invested in stock) to reorder its thinking. Maybe a handful of students could not impress Middlebury's trustees, but Yale's action certainly warrants a reopening of the issue and a rethinking of the issue by the Finance Committee.

A Middlebury student stated the issue quite well. "If this college must make money through its investments, as it must if it is to remain a private institution, it at least must listen to the moderate and conscientious voices of those who do not question this basic premise, but who instead offer a logical alternative to corporate irresponsibility." Certainly the Yale board of trustees are such "voices" whose examples should be considered and we think followed.

M.S.

The War Goes On in Vi

By STEPHEN EARLY

As I read the newspaper this morning (Saturday, April 15), 150 B-52 bombers are doing their deadly work over the southern provinces of North Vietnam. 150 B-52 Stratofortresses flying six miles above the ground, each carrying a 30-ton bomb load, any two or three of them capable of dropping explosives over an area half a mile wide and three miles long, all in a thirty second bombing spree. The practice is called "carpet bombing." Vihn, Quan Binh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, the people who live there and the soldiers based there are now being carpeted with bombs.

Casual Assessment

This many B-52's have never been used before in Indochina. Most have been moved into the war zone in the last few weeks. American officials described the unprecedented bombing as being a "calculated risk" because of the "negative reaction" that might be caused here and abroad, and because several of the slow-moving bombers might be shot down. "We'll lose some B-52's, no doubt about it," said one general, "but not a disproportionate number compared to what we'd lose if we used fighter-bombers...And, the B-52's should do a better job."

The negative reaction at home and abroad has yet to develop on any scale and the general's almost casual assesment of the costs involved in the present air campaign belies its intensity. The United States has never had a B-52 shot down in Indochina.

Administration officials claim that the objective of the new raids are "diplomatic and political as well as military." Nixon apparently hopes not only to stop the current offensive in the South but "to create a new bargaining chip"—an offer to halt the heavy bombing of the North in return for the release of the American prisoners or the start of negotiations leading to a broad peace settlement on American terms. The Vietnamese revolutionaries, for their part, have launched an offensive with aims that are also "more political and diplomatic than military," as **The Times** notes. The objective of the current offensive is not the military take-over of South Vietnam by the forces of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. Even if this were possible—and it is not, given the overwhelming superiority of American air power—it could only be accomplished with a fearful loss of human life and the devastation of the entire country from the air. (Which may occur anyway, as a result of the U.S. bombing)

Against Vietnamization

Rather, the objective is first to destroy or disrupt the continuing program of military "Vietnamization" - the American arming, training, and recruiting of large scale military and police forces for the Saigon government; and second, to expose that program's complete dependence on American air and naval forces. The audience is clearly the American people, though it is not clear how they will respond. The offensive will demonstrate as never before that for Nixon's policy to succeed, the U.S. will

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OAR OF THE GREASEPAINT ...

Praise from a Vindictive Fellow

By JOHN MARTINUZZI

employed actors are, for the most vindictive fellows, but when I saw **ROAR of the GREASEPAINT, THE LL of the CROWD**, I was just jealous. wasn't I starring? Okay--even a role e chorus. How about a stage han- ve never been associated with a show got a standing ovation **every** night. bastards.

n Crean, who organized and directed how, did an admirable job and more fulfilled her two-fold ambition: first, ffer a pleasant and entertaining ing, and second, to remind Mid- ury's community of lofty and isticated theatergoers that musicals fun for a wider audience than just sts in New York or the proud parents highschool prima donnas. **ASEPAINT** accomplished both these and was a roaring success.

Put It In The Book

s is not to say that it was faultless. production seemed to accept some of wn problems, mostly directorial, n could have been overcome with just e attention. Perhaps we should "put in the book". Why weren't the rms used more? Why wasn't the s offstage during the "Love Song" d of cluttering up the playing area again, they might at least have n out of the way and onto the plat- ; they seemed to swamp the stage)? did she have Causton Toney, The , who has a pleasant but not ful voice, behind the proscenium Had he been placed downstage , his voice would have filled the rium instead of barely reaching the ow, and had he been free to move casually (without those strictly choreographed and rather repetitive gestures) he might have been able to communicate a genuine sense of freedom which, if I am not grossly mistaken, was the whole point.

A director is forced to make choices and it is sometimes necessary to forego a desired effect in order to achieve a more essential one. At any rate, Mr. Toney did a good job despite his unfortunate dilemma.

There were other staging problems. Miss Crean could have tightened up one of the production's sloppier scenes by not using the entire chorus for a dragon; the sequence would have been more effective with half the chorus under the sheet.

Steve Avey (Cocky) might learn from this scene how important a single piece of stage business can be. Had he worked a few extra hours perfecting his caricature of a man on a horse, he might have convinced us that he was, indeed, such a man--a feat which would have left us in hysterics and won him an ovation. As it was he seemed content to remain an actor hurrying through an awkward moment and therefore we accepted him as such. Embarassed actors breed embarassed audiences.

However, it is easy to point out the mistakes, and somewhat misleading when, in fact, they were more than adequately balanced by the successes.

Sweet Beginning

The show's opening number showed the chorus of urchins to their best advantage. In general, the pacing of the first act was marvellous: the sense of whimsy established by the end of the second number, A WONDERFUL DAY LIKE TODAY, was interesting and engaging. PUT IT IN THE BOOK was one of the best numbers in the show. It was terrific--well staged and very funny. Mr. Avery's handling of the pencil was masterful and proved that he can handle mime. What happened to the horse that he never convinced us of? WHERE WOULD YOU BE WITHOUT ME? was also a delightful number--well choreographed and well rehearsed. During the moments when Sir and Cocky worked really well together they lifted the whole production into another league and this song was one of those special moments. Jon Lonoff (Sir), by virtue of both his part and his timing, set the lively tempo throughout the first act.

The development of the plot itself was weakened by Sue Whipple's (The Kid) choice of characterization. She chose to play the role of Sir's flunkie rather whiningly with much mugging and an exaggerated cockney accent. The Kid need not be The Brat, and if she is then the power of her final transference of loyalty is weakened. Had she chosen to play the part more appealingly, the tension between Sir and Cocky would have been more interestingly emphasized and her own very powerful voice would have shown itself to better advantage.

Act Two lacked some of the power we saw in Act One, but this is mainly because the Act One songs are so much better. FEELING GOOD and NOTHING CAN STOP ME NOW are both good numbers, and MY WAY was also well done--but ingeneral the quality of the music slackens in Act Two. However, the quality of the acting didn't and the transitions

ietnam

have to keep its air and sea power in Southeast Asia indefinitely. What opponents of the air war have been saying for months is now apparent on the front pages of newspapers across the country : an end to American involvement in the ground war in South Vietnam is not the same as an end to American involvement in the war and is certainly not the same as an end to the war.

Continued Aid

To secure its long-standing goals in Indochina, the U.S. will also have to maintain a high level of military and economic assistance to the Saigon government (and the dependent military regimes in Laos and Cambodia.) But the Air Force of the Saigon government can never assume the strategic bombing function of the American B-52's based in Thailand, Guam, and elsewhere, Thieu's pilots can never continue alone the interdiction of troops and supplies on the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and the Saigon military will never have the air power to thwart some future NVA-NLF offensive next year, the year after that, or four years from now.

Regardless of the outcome of the current fighting, the other side will no doubt maintain the capability to move down the Trail, launch future campaigns in South Vietnam, and in Laos and Cambodia with the resistance forces in those countries. It appears that only large amounts of American aid, air power, and equipment can stop them, with an American residual force and advisors providing additional support for the Saigon Army on the ground.

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Workshop Presents:

'TARTUFFE'

Moliere's Tartuffe is to be presented the 20, 21, and 22 of April in Hepburn Zoo and is directed by Mr. Simon Barenbaum. The play will also be shown in Essex Junction and other high schools of the area. The actors have already visited high schools in Burlington and Vergennes, but this was during early readings of the play when the actors were still searching for an ideal interpretation of the characters. It was also an attempt to show how the workshop functions, actors as well as the crew.

The crew observes the actors and make suggestions, prepares the publicity, the costumes and staging elements. Moreover, radio programs and exhibits have been organized to prepare the public. The workshops also welcome interested listeners to rehearsals. Furthermore, some people in the crew who are either talented in painting, music or dancing can add to the color of the play in creating a seventeenth century atmosphere. Others in the crew who are interested in acting prepare excerpts of other plays by Moliere and present them to the workshop.

The workshop course is offered every year by the French department for the benefit of Middlebury College and those interested in the French theater.

A Brief Summary of Moliere's Tartuffe

Under the mask of devotion Tartuffe has incrusted himself in the household of Orgon , a bigot...In spite of the fact that his household has seen through Tartuffe, Orgon and his mother Mme Pernelle persist in idolizing him. Moreover Orgon has decided that Tartuffe should marry his daughter Marianne who is betrothed to her lover Valere. Damis, his impetuous son, tries to expose Tartuffe and is thrown out of the house. Orgon wills his possessions to his idol...But Tartuffe wants more: he has his eye on Elmire, Orgon's wife. When she tries to plead Marianne's cause he confesses his love to her. Therefore Elmire can use this desire to reveal Tartuffe's true personality to her husband. But Tartuffe refuses to leave the house for it has been willed to him. Furthermore Orgon had entrusted to him certain political letters which Tartuffe can use to bring the king's vengeance on Orgon . Orgon tries to flee but the king's envoy arrives and arrests...TARTUFFE.

LETTERS

Hill on Burchman

To the Editor:

The "Burchman Affair" as I suppose it will be known hereafter appals me. To be more accurate, it sickens me and scares me. "BURCHMAN AQUITTED (sic)" reads the headline, as if due process has been observed, justice triuphed (sic). As a private person—as an outside observer—I have no doubts whatsoever that Burchman is manifestly guilty of the charges brought against him. But it is neither my place, nor is it proper to (sic) a letter to a newspaper to argue that point. But I would like to say a word or two about what I think is far more significant than the case itself—the activities of the Judicial Council.

How irregular the composition of this council is. As the Handbook explains, it shall be composed of eight students with vote, and two faculty advisers without vote. How very interesting that is; how very illuminating. Contrary to certain received opinions among some students, I have argued over the years for student participation on committees, especially where student interest is direct. Fur-

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Harrisburg 8: 'Unlike the Government We Have Never

but he was probably reluctant to do so. The government had Douglas "over a barrel," says Chenoweth. The one thing Douglas did not want was more time in the Wall; he could get up to ten years for carrying contraband. Chenoweth thinks that Boyd felt that he could do what the government demanded without jeopardizing anyone too seriously.

Explosives Expert

So Douglas spent the summer and fall of 1970 supplying the F.B.I. with the information upon which the Justic Department later fashioned its case against Philip Berrigan and the others. When Philip Berrigan joined his brother at Danbury Federal Penitentiary in late August, Douglas kept busy in Lewisburg. He arranged meetings which now appear among the overt acts on the indictment; he invited one of the defendants to speak at Colloquy weekend at Bucknell. He was also in the habit, it seems, of making a lot telephone calls, tape-recording some of them. He spread stories among radicals that he was an explosive expert, a skill he said he had picked up in Vietnam. Boyd Douglas was never in Vietnam. He said he was serving time for bombing military equipment in California. But the fact is that Douglas was in prison for passing bad checks. Boyd's father told Jack Nelson of the **Los Angeles Times** that his son lied so much he never could tell when to believe him. With his made up stories about his past,Douglas increased his influence in the Bucknell peace movement.

Gene Chenoweth surmises that the reason Boyd was so angry the day after Hoover dropped his bombshell was that Boyd got the signal: he had cooperated with the F.B.I. and gone in over his head. On November 27, 1970, it became clear to Boyd Douglas that there was no way out. And so the government got its case from this prisoner, who was serving at least his third sentence. (In January, 1971, the Justice Department sealed the records of Boyd Douglas) Gene Chenoweth told me, "He is their star witness——but he's not much of a star."

Finally, on January 7, 1971, Douglas testified before a Grand Jury in Harrisburg, Pa. Douglas had been released from the federal penitentiary on December 16, just two days before the Grand Jury had begun hearings on the alleged conspiracy. Douglas has been kept under wraps by the F.B.I. since last winter, emerging only once, to make a statement for the press. He said that he had turned informer only when he learned of the plotting done by the memvers of the Catholic Left, people he had once seemed to idolize. He said he had acted for the security of American democracy. In 1967, Boyd Douglas had been convicted by a federal court on five counts of passing bad checks and on one count of assaulting an F.B.I. agent. By 1970, Boyd Douglas had given the Justice Department enough information to get a case against a number of nuns, priests and students who had plotted against the United States, according to J. Edgar Hoover and his star witness.

Internal Security Division

The Harrisburg Grand Jury returned an indictment on January 12. The jury continued to meet under Judge R. Dixon Herman and government prosecutor Guy Goodwin. By March, Goodwin was replaced by William S. Lynch, who was transferred from the Organized Crime section of the Justice Department, where he had been the chief prosecutor and was known as a tough, good lawyer. The agency handling the Harrisburg case is the Internal Security Division, famous for its tracking down of "Communists" in the 1950's and recently revitalized by President Nixon. Under Lynch's direction, the prosecution was able to obtain a second indictment which superseded the earlier one. It is the new indictment under which the Harrisburg defendants are being tried.

New Indictment

Mr. Lynch told the press after the Grand Jury handed down the superseding indictment that the second indictment was essentially the same as the first with the exception that several charges had been added, including those dealing with draft board actions. Lynch noted that the wording of the kidnap-bombing sections was identical in both indictments. For whatever reasons, Mr. Lynch was not being entirely honest. He tried to pass off the second indictment as an expanded version of the first indictment, which was the expanded version of Hoover's charges against the Berrigan brothers. But Lynch's indictment changed the nature of Goodwin's case. Gone is much of the excitement of Hoover's wild remarks. No longer is the charge of kidnapping and bomb-central.

The defendants were charged in the indictment of January 12 with conspiracy to kidnap in violation of Title 18 United States Code 1201, with a penalty of up to life imprisonment. Now, under the second indictment, all the defendants are charged with a violation of Title 18 U.S.C. 371 which could bring them a sentence of up to five years for general conspiracy against the United States. The charges of bombing federal buildings and kidnapping a government official are now a subsidiary part of a larger plot. Ron Ostrow of the **Los Angeles Times** told me that if there should be a verdict of guilty, the jury need not be polled to reveal what parts of each count led to the verdict. Any one of the six parts of Count I, in which count the two highly publicized charges appear among other charges could lead to a verdict of guilty, but neither the defendants nor the public would necessarily find out which parts led the jury to its decision.

Cite Another Case

Certain of the defendants face additional counts against them in which they are charged with various violations of Federal Prison Regulations and misuse of the United States Mail. Two allegedly threatening letters written by two of the defendants were attached to the second indictment in what the Justice Department called a common practice. When asked to cite another case in which this was done, no one at the Justice Department could.

It seems that the prosecution has been careful to maintain the illusion that this is the trial in which J. Edgar Hoover's November 27th remarks will be proved true. The press has largely reported it as such, despite the obvious, though sometimes complicated, changes in the character of the government's case. Some of the changes are simple, and worthy of note: for example, the status of Daniel Berrigan, who was announced as one of the leaders of the "incipient plot" by Mr. Hoover. In the first indictment, Daniel was an uncharged but mentioned co-conspirator. By the time of the second indictment, the 50 year old Jesuit poet had been dropped entirely from the case. He will leave Danbury prison on parole February 24, 1972 after serving one and a half years there.

In response to the first indictment, the original six defendants and seven co-concpirators issued a statement to the press which began, "We are thirteen men and women who state with a clear conscience that we are neither conspirators nor bombers nor kidnappers." The prosecution will try to prove that the defendants are indeed "bombers and kidnappers" though they call themselves "men and women." Using pretrial publicity, the government has linked the

Professor Howard Zinn speaking at a rally in support of the defendents in Harrisburg the day before the trial began.

Letters to the Editor...

thermore, I have argued, with never a student disagreeing, that to serve on a committee without vote is a profitless, frustrating exercise. How, I dare wonder, would students respond to a suggestion to reconstitute the Educational Council, the Curriculum Committee, or any number of other College committees along similar lines?

Faculty members are, or they certainly should be, directly concerned with nearly all the issues brought before the Judicial Council, from problems involving plagiarism, to theft in the community, to the unlawful appropriation of space on College grounds. Indeed, I can think of few committees or councils where the need for student-faculty cooperation is more needed or more to be desired. I understand, however, that in the past students voted not to have full faculty representation on the Judicial Council. I further understand that unless students vote for faculty representation, there will be none in the future.

In short, then, the effect of the Burchman Affair might be positive. I, for one, am brought seriously to question the very clear double standards applied to student and faculty representation on committees. Insofar as justice is or may be obtainable in a community such as ours, surely the faculty should take not only an interest but an active role. How far we have come in a few short years! May we not have come so far that the snake is eating its own tail?

Robert W. Hill, Jr.

Editor's Note: Faculty members no longer sit as advisors to the Judicial Council.

2nd Degree RAPE!

To the Editor:

I think the recent decision by the Judicial Council on the Howard Burchman case was a total cop-out. The rules of the College on which the case was based seem perfectly clear to me (**Middlebury College Handbook**, General Rules of Personal Conduct, p. 54). It appears that the Council bowed to threats by Burchman of a lawsuit if the conduct of the "trial" did not suit him and to prevent "adverse" publicity. I believe it is about time somebody took a stand against all the super radical agitators instead of avoiding "adverse" publicity.

Nobody, as far as I know, forced Mr. Burchman to matriculate at Middlebury. When he decided to pursue his "education" here he also agreed to abide by the rules or to work to change them through the proper channels. Before the incident occurred nothing was said about the rules by which the Council heard cases. Only after Mr. Burchman was charged did he decide that the rules were "unconstitutional." This leads me to the conclusion that Mr. Burchman must make the rules or he won't play the game.

Mr. Burchman and REAP also seem to feel that the College is here for their benefit only. In my opinion, most people come here for an education and not to cause trouble. Maybe REAP should take a look at the current trend toward less agitation and more working within the system for change. If not, maybe there should be a RAPE (Radical Action Project Eviction).

John Halloran

Lied to Our Fellow Citizens'

separate charges together so that a conviction on any one will seem to be a conviction on the most serious.

Irresponsible

I am interested in what prompted Mr. Hoover to make the statements he did, statements I find to be irresponsible. I am interested in the steps which led to the Harrisburg trial, and what pushed the government down those steps. How did the government get into a case based upon suspect evidence supplied by a three-time loser? Eventually, to find the roots of the government's case, we must go back before Boyd Douglas and the summer and fall of 1970.

The government seems to have conceded that a conviction based solely on the kidnap-bombing evidence would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. A sloppy first indictment had to be reworked by a veteran Justice Department lawyer. The role of the charges which grew out of the material upon which Mr. Hoover's accusations were based was drastically changed, made subordinate. And yet the prosecution has tried to convince the public that the weaker, more serious original indictment is still in force. It has been suggested that J. Edgar Hoover pushed the government into a case it did not want, that the prosecution has been trying, above all, to vindicate Mr. Hoover.

It seems to me that Mr. Hoover may have pushed the government into the case before its prosecutors could be ready, and it also occurs to me that the government has wanted this case. And to be sure, much of what the prosecution and other government officials have done and said has been done and said to show the public that Mr. Hoover was not fabricating or concocting a plot to ruin the peace movement

When President Nixon was asked whether he approved of his F.B.I director's possibly prejudicial petrial statements, the President replied, "I have often been asked my opinion of Mr Hoover. I believe he has rendered a great service to this country." The President claims to have "cooled the country." Mr. Hoover is in charge of the forces of trained men who have sought to keep the country "cool," through secret means. The F.B.I., of course, has been instrumental in getting the "evidence" that puts the radicals behind bars and out of action.

Political Value

There is serious question about the political value of a trial against the Berrigans. The appeal of the Harrisburg defendants is potentially much stronger than that of groups like the Chicago Eight. A headline reading "PRIESTS IN JAIL" can only be a headache to a government which purports to be democratic. What with his new peace package and all, the President may have smoothed things over so well that the only return he will get from this trial is the satisfaction that some of his political enemies have been put away, his F.B.I. director vindicated. I think, however, that there is more to this trial than that, than simply personal politics. The very language of the indictment reveals that the men who have brought this case to trial see it as a serious, important case, one that had to be prosecuted.

Mr. Lynch demands punishment for lawbreakers. It is as simple as that he said. But this case has been publicized by the government as more than the average case, and the defendants have been charged with more than the average crime-offenses against the United States. Lynch has said that the Harrisburg defendents are more dangerous than any he faced back at organized crime division. In the indictment, acts such as raids against draft boards become threatening to the foundations of one of the largest powers of all time. Those raids were intended to shake America, to test its reactions. America has come off looking weak and scared, jealous of her power.

It is true that the "271 'anti-draft occurrences' " reported for the first eight months of 1970 signalled to the Nixon Administration a growing resentment against the war in Vietnam. In 1970 and 1971, there were about 11 draft board raids per month. The militant, yet adult, priests and their friends who claimed responsibility for many of the raids are not easily dismissed. Mary Scoblick, an ex-nun and defendant who was also one of the Boston Eight, said, "The last thing in the world that a repressive government wants is for people of religious principles to become political. They need the Church very much to support them in a country that claims to be church going country." And as young Catholics in growing numbers came to take positions of active resistance to the American government's war policy, that government began to work on breaking up what it saw as a dangerous group of people. For Mr. Lynch to say that the Harrisburg Eight are more dangerous than the top men involved in organized crime may be another way of his saying that these activists are the most dangerous to the policy of war in Indochina and whether the war in Indochina is an essential part of American order.

Over-reaction

On the first day of the trial, the NBC Nightly News correspondent concluded his report from Harrisburg by saying that one thing was at stake in Harrisburg, beyond the cout room in the federal building, was whether or not the government was guilty of an "over-reaaction." That is a serious question. Justice does not dictate a trial like this one with its attendant high level of publicity. What led the Nixon administration to vigorously prosecute a case against this faction of the antiwar movement, a case which can only open the old wounds the President has said he is trying to heal?

By remaining inflexible, closed to real dialogue, the past two Administrations have made certain that those who questioned and challenged policy would be pushed to more and more radical positions. The men who first made dissent meaningless, later, a target in their war, have simply acted as undemocratically at home as they have abroad. Howard Zinn, professor at Boston College and friend of the Berrigan brothers, told a pre-trial gathering of sympathizers of the Harrisburg Eight, "I would bet that if you tried to introduce the Declaration of Independence at any time in this trial, it would be ruled out of order." Zinn says that the cout room machinery, its particular decorum, will work as a screen to blind people to the real issues of the trial. And behind this screen sit the men in power, men who have lost touch with not only the Berrigans but with the revolutionary heritage of America.

The defendants deny any wrongdoing. The law and the government, they say, are criminal. Before being interrupted by federal marshals on the first day of the trial, Philip Berrigan told three reporters, "Everything we've done, we've acknowledged publicly. We don't need the government to issue an indictment to tell us that we've done certain things that we've already admitted." He went on, "There was no planning. There was a discussion, among friends, weary of war, searching like anyone else for a way to end that war.

Campaign of Deceit

The defendants say that it is the government which has done the conspiring, against the Vietnamese and against the American peace activitst. "Unlike the government," the defendants say in a statement of February 8, 1971, "we have never lied to our fellow citizens about our actions. Unlike the government, we have nothing to hide." I find a parallel to the government's deliberate campaign of deceit in Harrisburg in the years of I share at least that much with the Harrisburg Eight. In those interrupted remarks at the first session of the trial, Philip Berrigan said, "It's not a priority of ours to win acquittal but to conduct a political trial and get the issue before the American people." The defense attorneys put it somewhat differently; they agree, but point out that acquittal will be the best way of bringing the issue before the people. The issue is the war: the issue is what took America to Vietnam and to Harrisburg.

Lewisburg Prison, where Phillip Berrigan and Boyd Douglas were prisoners. The plot was supposedly hatched here.

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LaSauce

By JOHN DOHERTY

Lacrosse is one sport at Middlebury that inherently suffers with the location of this school. That was one thing, at least, that was made painfully evident on the varsity's southern trip this spring, as they dropped the opening games to C. W. Post and Villanova by scores of 7-2 and 7-5, respectively.

The young, inexperienced team had even been without opportunity to practice on a grass field while their early season opponents had played something in the neighborhood of 8 games each.

It was not until their third game of the trip that they gained enough teamwork and tightness to achieve victory. It came against Swarthmore, with a fine team effort, as Dave Furney scored 3 goals in a 9-4 win.

They followed up with a 12-2 win against a poor Haverford club in a lackluster contest as Mark Foster contributed 3 goals in a hustling performance.

The wear and tear of a long road trip was telling as the team dropped a 15-8 game to Wesleyan to end the southern campaign. Minor injuries and some shakiness left over from a car accident that involved 5 players showed up early as Wesleyan blasted into a 8-0 lead within the first 5 minutes.

It was a rested, hungry squad, however, that met and defeated Trinity 13-3 in an away game on April 12th. The efficient goaltending of Sam Walker was complemented on offense as the big guns of the team exploded. Brad Bruce and Peter Francis both collected 4, while Duncan added 3 more in overcoming a good Trinity squad.

U.N.H. proved to be a heartbreaking contest, as a defensive collapse lost a 4-1 first half lead and enabled U.N.H. to gain a 6-6 tie by the end of the fourth quarter. Defenseman Evon Sorret's injury was telling as the game went into double overtime. His caused further problems for a defense that was already lacking in depth. With 1 minute remaining U.N.H. finally managed a fine shot past goalie Sam Walker, whose outstanding play had kept Middlebury in the game. The 7-6 final score was deeply damaging for the team's morale, and could be a factor in their upcoming game against Norwich.

Captain Doug Arnot credits coach Pfeffer with organizing a strong team, especially defensively, where there was little depth available.

Saturday, April 22, features the team's home opener against a strong Amherst squad at 2.

Weather, Walks, & Opponents Upset Midd Nine

By TIM KATZMAN

The Panther baseball season began on a rather dismal note last weekend. Opening the campaign with a brief road stint, Middlebury was routed by Wesleyan, 15-5. The following afternoon (Saturday), Midd suffered an 8-3 setback at the hands of M.I.T.

For all intents and purposes, the opener with Wesleyan was the Panther's first day out-of-doors. Due to the annual spring monsoons that plague Vermont, the club was seriously hampered by not getting outside. The workouts were limited to the less than adequate Field House. Overall, the team was unprepared (but understandably so) to play; physically to be sure, and at times mentally, also. The pitchers had difficulty in throwing off the mound, the fielders had trouble judging the balls, and the hitters were somewhat unaccustomed to seeing fastballs, sliders, curves . . .

Surprisingly enough, Middlebury jumped off to an early lead in the first inning. Thanks to some timely Wesleyan miscues, mixed in with a sprinkling of hits and walks, Midd found itself on top, 2-0.

"We can't hope to play flawless ball the first time out," remarked Coach Wendy Forbes. "There are a million things to cover——and we can't cover them all. If you make a mistake, forget it. Just don't make it again." Unfortunately, this advice did not sink in too well. Coupled with starter Bob Keller's lack of control, several cogs in the Midd defense turned in shoddy performances. After the second inning, the Panther's lead had evaporated into the cool skies-never to return.

In an effort to see some of his "younger" untested players, Forbes yanked several of his starters. After that disastrous second inning, the new faces steadied the situation——somewhat. Following Keller, Duane Brown and Reed Austin threw some to determine whether they could locate that all-elusive strile-zone. It still proved fairly elusive.

The following afternoon, the Panthers trucked into Boston to tangle with a formidable M.I.T. squad. Once again, Midd erupted for a strong first inning-courtesy of M.I.T.'s pitcher's wildness. With an apparent abhorrence of tossing strikes, the Engineer's thrower issued several free passes and found himself on the short end of a 3-0 score.

Played in sub-freezing temperatures with blizzardy winds, the game produced everything short of severe frostbite. The inclement conditions however, did very little in checking the effectiveness of freshman Chris Jacobi. The smooth left-hander kept M.I.T. baffled and blanked for 6 2/3 innings. Then the roof caved in as the floor fell through. Jacobi encountered some stiffness in his arm accompanied with first-time-out fatigue.

Reed Austin, after stripping off several layers of clothing, sauntered in. With the bases jammed with Engineers, Austin did not have a terribly comfortable situation with which to work. Unfortunately, Austin misplaced his stuff somewhere in that frigid clime and was blasted for a bunch of runs.

Enter Keller. Again, the freshman hurler had problems in locating his control. By the time M.I.T. was retired in the seventh inning, seven men had scored. The Engineers added a single tally in the eighth to finish the kill.

There were however, several bright spots for the club. Doug Cramphin turned in two consistent performances in centerfield and at the plate. Captain George Kuckel played a solid leftfield and ripped off a triple against Wesleyan. Third-baseman Andy Jackson gave an unseasoned infield some adroit guidance while connecting for a home-run in the Wesleyan game.

Hopefully, Midd was to play R.P.I. last Monday and Castleton on Thursday. The weather held both contests in a sway.

Fore!...Splash!

By TOM RYAN

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Anchoring the Midd linksmen as they quite literally plunge into the season will be Hugh Barber, Bill Everett, and Barry Jones. Oh for the days when you could look forward to the gently rolling contours of a newly mown green rather than the brown undulating ripples of the world's largest mud puddle.

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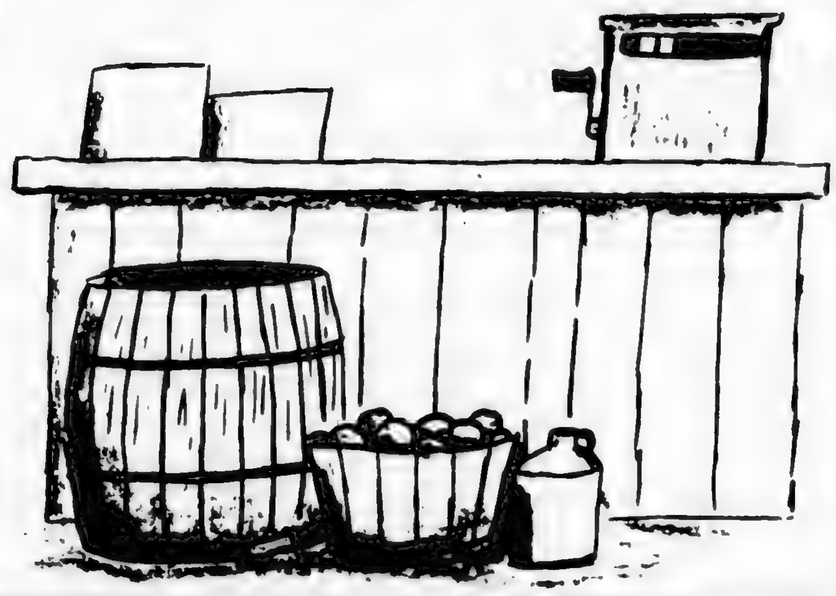

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A Letter to Mr. Rohatyn

continued from page 1

tripled while its income from merger and acquisition services increases almost six times, or five hundred and eighty-four percent.

It looks very much as if this period of rapid expansion and growth were certainly aided by inside information. The question of conflict of interest has to be raised.

2. Your role in the Hartford merger is not very clear. While you apparently admonished the Justice Department that the divestiture of Hartford would inflict grave damage on the national economy and on the balance of payments, the Ramsden (certainly no flaming radical) report reached an opposing conclusion.

3. Although Dreyfus Fund defends the series of events leading towards an incredible tax-free merger with Hartford as "unrelated and straightforward", it seems more than coincidental that Lazard-Freres was the channel through which 1.7 million shares of ITT stock reached the mediobanca of Italy.

4. We would also like clarification on John Mitchell's statement that although he had met with you four times (two on the day that settlement negotiations were begun) and only general anti-trust policy was discussed, not specific cases. It is rather unusual that an ITT director "in town to discuss the most crucial lawsuit in the company's history, would float freely from floor to floor in the Justice Department never telling one official the subject of his meeting with another."

5. At the time of this writing, we do not have the necessary information to ascertain whether or not Middlebury College sold out its shares of ITT during the period when the anti-trust was being considered. But we are aware that Lazard-Freres unloaded hundreds of thousands of shares immediately preceeding the anti-trust settlement. It seems once again that the issue of conflict of interest has to be raised.

6. The **New York Times** characterized you as being anti-establishment since you were a Muskie donor and supporter. We would like you to clear up why it is that Jack Anderson's research places you on the list of Nixon donors as well. Also as an economic advisor to Muskie, we would like to question you on his proposed plan to prevent those corporations having sales in excess of $250 million yearly from acquiring any other company without "first spinning off assets that are substantially equivalent in value to those which are being acquired."

We are also interested in your views of the following:

7. The propriety of acting in conjunction with the CIA in attempting to prevent President Allende from taking power in Chile and suggesting a military coup if all other methods failed. This raises the whole issue of the viability of the corporate nation with all the characteristics of an aggressor state.

8. ITT's complicity with the United States Government in prosecuting the automated war against the people of Indochina. Your subsidiary, Avionics, is only one of a number of ITT holdings that produce a large percentage of the equipment necessary to continue the automated destruction of the land and the peoples of Southeast Asia.

For your information, the panel will consist of students, faculty, consumer activists, lawyers, anti-war people, and other community members deeply concerned about these issues. We are quite serious about your attendance, for these questions must be answered to the satisfaction of the Middlebury College communtiy. If they are not, we have no other alternative than to ask for your resignation from the Middlebury College Board of Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Reedy
Robert Metzger
Gregory Soper
Mary J. Harrington
Mark Schonberger
Charles A. Reding
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Peggy Wright
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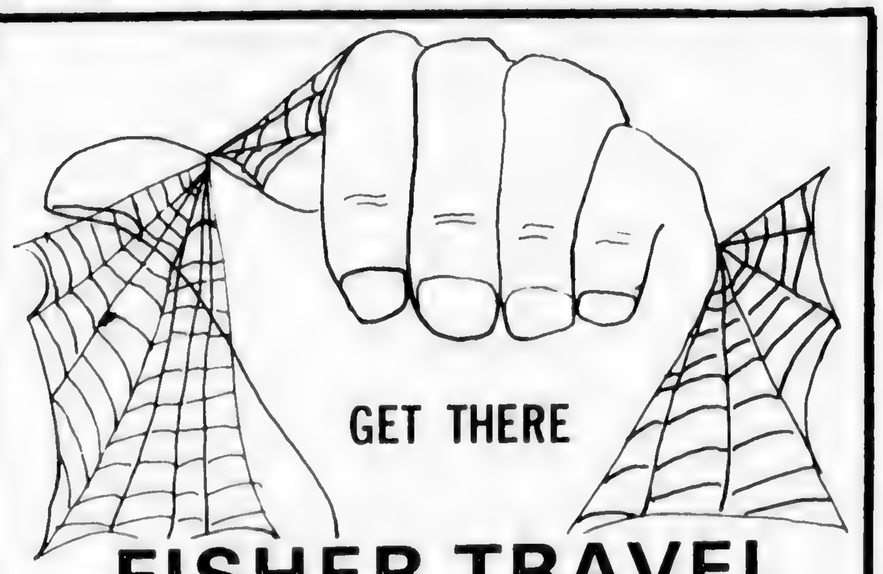

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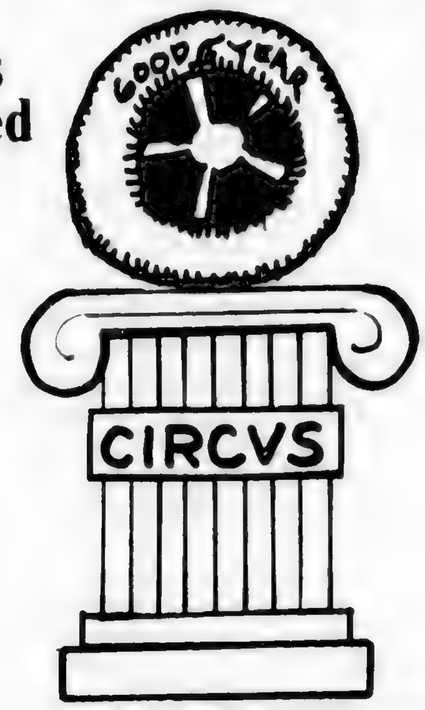

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continued from page 8

Again, the objective of the present offensive is not the "take-over" of South Vietnam in amilitary sense; this is not the way the NLF and the North Vietnamese operate. Their aim is to create the conditions for the kind of political settlement, negotiated or otherwise, that the NLF seeks. For several years now in South Vietnam, the conditions for such a settlement have been rapidly improving as the situation in the cities has worsened. There has been widespread opposition to the Thieu regime and a greater willingness on the part of "Third Force" groups—students, Buddhists, refugees, workers, and women—to openly advocate coalition with the NLF, total U.S. withdrawal, and the removal of President Thieu, who is regarded by most South Vietnamses, not just the NLF, as a puppet of the Americans.

Coalition Possible

As Noam Chomsky has pointed out though, at the same time that an accomodation between the NLF and other groups in the South is seen as a real possibility by many Vietnamese, massive American intervention has seemingly created the kind of North-South conflict that American propagandists have said existed among the people of Vietnam. Thus Americans see nothing of the intense political struggles of the urban opposition and know nothing of the willingness of non-communist groups to join the NLF in a "government of national concord." Instead we only see and hear news reports of a great North Vietnamese "invasion", involving hoardes of heavily equipped Communist troops who are sweeping across the DMZ and attacking positions elsewhere in a naked attempt to conquer the people of South Vietnam.

The ironies of the situation abound. The North Vietnamese "invasion" of Quang Tri Province is a case in point. Quang Tri has a long history of Pro-Viet Minh, pro-NLF sympathies. Its people have always been rebellious and the area has traditionally been unstable, rarely under the full control of the Saigon Government. While the tanks, heavy artillery, anti-aircraft guns and missiles supporting the current offensive did come through the DMZ, according to a little noticed UPI dispatch in the April 9 **Boston Gobe**, the troops involved infiltrated slowly, over a period of months, and many were recruited locally.

While the displacement of thousands of civilians living in Quang Tri has received wide publicity in the last three weeks, few Americans know that the Saigon Government itself was engaged in clearing the area for many months before the fighting. Large numbers of people have been moved out of refugee camps and relocation centers in the northernmost South Vietnamese provinces and resettled further south for security reasons. The Saigon regime at least knows where their allegiances lie.

Another Tet?

This is not to say that the residents of Quang Tri—many of them displaced at least once before—appreciated the intensive shelling that forced them to flee again. It should be noted, however, that many refugees, while obviously affected by the NVA—NLF artillery attacks, also left out of fear and anticipation of what was to come—far more massive bombing by the U.S. and South Vietnamese air forces which directed similar strikes against heavily populated areas occupied by the other side during the 1968 Tet Offensive.

The similarities between the Tet uprising and the present struggle have been duly noted in the press. Some commentators and, of course, official spokesmen have laid heavy stress on the differences as well — particularly the different composition of the enemy forces and the change in tactics employed. There is no doubt that there has been a shift in the proportion of North Vietnamese to indiginous forces engaged in fighting in the South. But this does not indicate any basic change in the nature of the conflict. Vietnamese from both North and South are, after all, indiginous to Vietnam, which is one nation and not two. The fact that the "People's Liberation Armed Forces" are not entirely, or even mostly, native to the South, is due to the pressure of American intervention.

The NLF, as the Pentagon Papers reveal, was on the verge of taking power in the early Sixties, unaided by North Vietnamese regulars in the South. As the American build-up proceeded from 1965 on,more North Vietnamese troops became involved and eventually, after several years of heavy fighting, the balance of forces shifted. Now, having greatly reduced the strength of NLF military units, forcing the front to rely more heavily on the NVA, American officials point to presence of more North Vietnamese as evidence of an invasion. Not only that, but some U.S. spokesmen, in the early days of the current offensive, even expressed alarm that the "enemy" forces had in some places abandoned guerilla tactics, in favor of conventional attack formations. It was as if they were no longer playing by the rules of the game in which only the United States could use tanks or heavy artillery, not to mention air power.

In fact, whatever its current military weaknesses may be, the NLF remains the only **political** organization in South Vietnam with a mass base and a popular following in both the countryside and the city. (The absence of large unit encounters between the U.S. and NLF forces during the past two years has often been interpreted as a sign of weakness; it is more likely an indication of the other side's decision to lie low and encourage the further withdrawal of American ground troops.) Politically, the NLF remains very strong, despite the heavy repression of the Saigon military and police apparatus.

Repeated efforts to "root out the Viet Cong infrastructure," as it is called, have not been effective. They have resulted in the murder or imprisonment of many innocent people. According to official figures, "Operation Phoenix," the CIA-sponsored program of political terror, has succeeded in "neutralizing" some 70,000 South Vietnamese in the last four years. It is not known how many were "eliminated with extreme prejudice" (meaning killed) or how many were actually NLF cadres or sympathizers. Certainly many, if not most, of the estimated 100,000 to 200,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam have found that membership in the Front is not the only cause for incarceration under the Thieu regime.

The problems facing any South Vietnamese who hold, express, or act upon political beliefs, especially those sympathetic to the other side, are severe indeed. Only the names of the most notable dissenters—women's leader Ngo Ba Thanh, student leader Huyn Tam Mam, exiled former-Senator Ngo Cong Duc—ever appear in the American press, and even these only infrequently. For the mass of South Vietnamese living in and around the cities, life is very hard. The orphans and beggars, idle youth, disabled veterans, the thousands of prostitutes, and the millions of refugees have little they can do to support themselves and nowhere to go.

Literally millions of South Vietnamese have been impressed into one type of military unit or another as a means of social control. They bear arms in the ARVN, the Popular Forces, the Regional Forces, or the local militia not necessarily because they support the Saigon Government, but because they must. They have no choice. To eat and survive, they must have a job and, in South Vietnam, almost a quarter of the population is employed in the military. Men who are not in well-trained and well-equipped elite units often show their true colors when forced to use their weapons; they flee.

In the countryside, where the fighting now rages as it did at the peak of American ground involvement, the cost of resistance is also high. Gloria Emerson of the **New York Times** recently interviewed several peasants in Phuyen Province who had fought with the Viet Minh against the French in the First Indochina War, winning what they called "the independence of half of our country." Why were thay not involved in the current struggle? "American air power, tremendous firepower such as we never dreamed of in those days." As one man put it, though, "There is one thing I still have—my patriotism—and all those Government officials can never be as proud of this as I am."

In Quang Tri, in the Central Highlands, around An Loc, and once again in the Delta, it is similar sentiments which drive Vietnamese from both North and South to oppose the domination of their society and dismemberment of their land by the United States, a foreign power which shows no intention of leaving Vietnam to the Vietnamese, and whose own people now appear powerless to restrain its criminal violence against friend and "enemy" alike.

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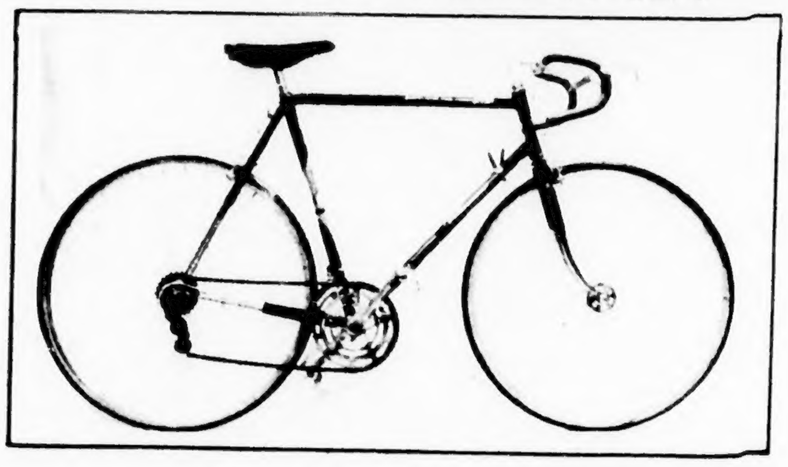

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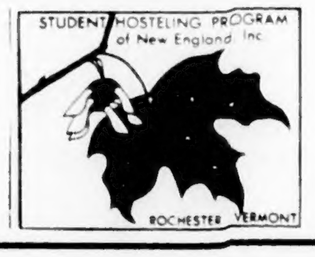


Roar of the Greasepaint

continued from page 9

demanded of Sir and Cocky during the second half of the play were subtle and difficult to achieve.

In general, Steve Avey offered a pleasant performance. His voice is genuinely beautiful and it would be a tremendous help to him if he is interested in going on with the theater. He also has an adequate sense of timing, however, his stage movement is often sloppy and sloppiness always weakens an actor's power. Mr. Avey is rarely able to act when he sings: two of the show's most famous songs, THE JOKER and WHO CAN I TURN TO are performed by Cocky and he could have done more with them. Nevertheless, he was, at his worst, good enough and he had some sustained moments of excellence.

Mr. Lonoff, apparently a more experienced actor, has learned his lessons well. His gestures are always precise and appropriate, his facial expressions funny and , if they are a little overdone, they are at least controlled. Musical comedy is not a subtle medium, therefore it is difficult to speculate what degree of subtlety Lonoff could bring to a serious dramatic role. He is obviously a talented individual and we feel certain that he will have ample opportunity to attempt any type of role he chooses in his years at Middlebury.

Greasepaint was so delightful largely because of the efforts of these two boys. The urchins, too, were good. Throughout the show, one orange urchin, Mary Kane, was an eye-catcher. She did not have any more to do than the others, yet her voice stood out and her presence was commanding. The orchestra did so m. to make the show possible: they managed to get a bigger and better sound than could have been expected. They were well conducted by Bob Hutton and must have donated hours of their time for rehearsals and performances.

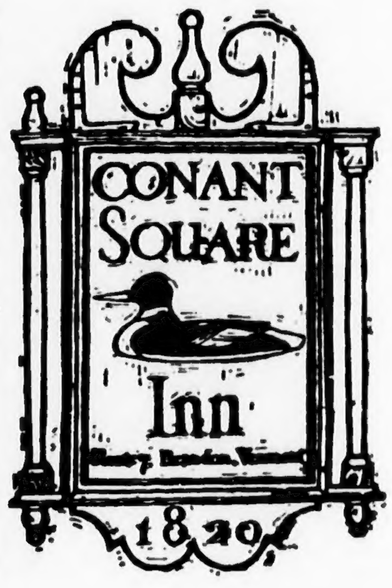
The college should be grateful to all who were associated with this production, very few of whom received any sort of credit for it. The show was entirely student produced and Middlebury needs such productions. I hope that the dramatic enthusiasm evidenced by this show continues to grow at Middlebury, and that Jan Crean will re-create her success next year with another show.

gallup poll

continued from page 2

1975 without any return. However, by 1979, the average family will recover this $500 and, by 1980, begin realizing annual savings of approximately $200--plus having a cleaner environment.

Kimball charged that economists and others who prepare pollution estimates for industry and the government have been failing to consider benefits of pollution cleanup as well as its cost. "How can you put a dollar value on your children being able to see into the Grand Canyon?" he asked. "We're going to have to consider all benefits, economic and aesthetic, as well as the economic costs of pollution cleanup.



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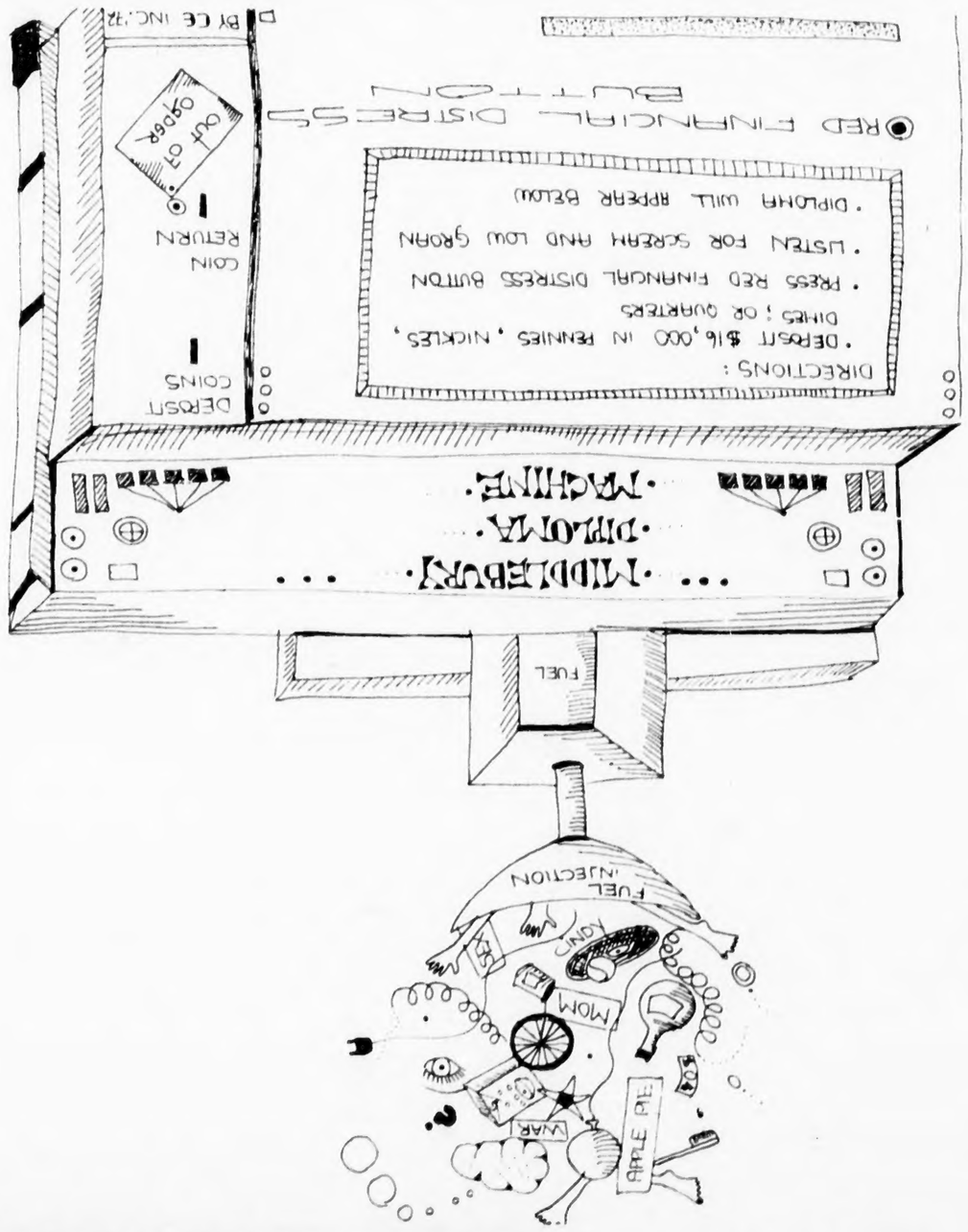

Number 17
April 20, 1972
Volume LXVII

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4:30PM Rally, speakers on Proctor Terrace

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